

There Are No Zig-Zags In Our Way Of Doing Business

AT THE ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

but a perfectly STRAIGHT LINE cut down to cost or very near it, and if you are not satisfied with any article of men's or boys' wear that you may buy your money will be refunded by

HERMAN & HESS, 406 East Douglas Avenue.

LOOK OUT

ANNUAL GERMANY FAIR . . . TOMORROW

Large and Beautiful Collection of Exhibits. Musical and Dramatic Entertainment each night. Refreshments by the Ladies of the German Evangelical Church.

A MERRY TIME IN GENERAL

The Chicago Lady Quartette

WILL BE HERE

Monday Evening, November 4.

AT AUDITORIUM.

The best lady musical organization traveling in America. They are all artists. Season tickets for six entertainments of as high an order as this country affords can be secured of the Wichita Lyceum company for \$2.

O. A. BOYLE, C. S. SMITH, Secretary, President.

CRANDON GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4

Extra Fun. Sixth Successful Season

ALL LAUGHS. IT'S FUNNY.

Everybody's Comedian. Our old favorite . . .

Jas. B. Mackie

AS "GRIMES ME BOY"

in the brightest, funniest and best farce comedy ever written.

GRIMES' CELLAR DOOR.

Charming Little Farce. The Gotham City Quartette. The acknowledged best of all quartettes carried by a farce comedy. Seats on sale Friday at Mackie's. Prices 75c, 50c, 25c.

Oysters in bulk, fresh lake fish, the good kinds of fresh and smoked meats—Jas. Mackie, 214 N. Main.

Change of time on Santa Fe Route. Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 29, train No. 408 will leave at 11:30 a. m., and train No. 409 at 10:40 p. m., and train No. 410 on Wichita and Western railway will leave at 5:00 a. m.

Dr. D. McSwegan, who holds the medal of the International Medical Congress, and is ex-president of the medical society, has returned to this country after visiting the chief hospitals of the world. He is now in this city at the Manhattan Hotel, where he will give free examinations to all who are in any way afflicted.

Buy as they are at Martin's Art store, making picture frames, your order will be filled promptly any time you place it—at the same closing out prices.

Fresh fish and oysters, choice green and cured meats, at Jackson's, 214 N. Main.

On November 1st.

The Red Front Racket will occupy the entire first floor of the Getto block, Main and Second, when a fresh invoice of sample shoes, direct from the factory, will be opened and sold, retail at least spring's wholesale prices. Come to our old stand and help us move our big stock of groceries, produce, etc. You can take them away at cost; some less.

TAPP BROS. & HANSAW, 140 E. Douglas.

Where Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY? REMEMBER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

is the only line that runs a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 9:05 p. m., arriving at Kansas City next morning at 7:30. This train is made up at Wichita, and therefore always leaves on time. Nice chair cars and Pullman sleepers.

Notice the leaving time, and the next time you go to Kansas City take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Fine equipment. Leaves Wichita at a reasonable hour and arrives at Kansas City neither too late nor too early. Ticket office 111 North Main street. Depot corner Second and Wichita streets.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(Official.)

Wichita, Oct. 28, 1895.

Council met in regular session, Mayor Cox in the chair and all councilmen present except Oliver and Minick.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as read.

On motion of Councilman Burton, Dr. Kirkwood was given permission to lay tender walk in front of his lot.

The matter of a crossing on Kellogg street also the repair of sidewalk at the corner of Market and First street was referred to the public improvement committee.

Chairman Oliver of the judiciary committee reported that in the damage suit of W. R. Gibbons against the city that the city had practically won the suit and that the city attorney had asked that the costs in the case be assessed to the prosecution.

The matter was referred to the committee and city attorney for further adjustment.

All bills filed against the city to date were read and referred to the proper committees.

The matter of rebating the special

MOREY Parlor Gas Burner

95-96 Handsome, Saving, no Repairs (guaranteed).

For Cut, Patent, Terms, etc., write to MOREY, LAGRANGE, ILL.

taxes on the Emporia avenue church for the years 1891-2-3, was referred to the judiciary committee and city attorney.

The city engineer submitted a report showing the expenses incurred in sinking the prospect well, to date. The report was ordered placed on file.

Ordinance No. 1234, entitled an ordinance making appropriations for miscellaneous purposes, was read, placed on its passage and adopted.

Ordinance No. 1235, entitled an ordinance making appropriations for prospecting purposes was read, placed on its passage and adopted.

Ex-Governor Lewelling being present upon invitation of his honor, Mayor Cox briefly addressed the council on the scope of the work to be done at the Omaha meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress. His honor then appointed the following delegates: A. S. Parks, George W. Clement, F. W. Oliver, T. O. Pritch and M. M. Murdoch.

His honor appointed the following as judges and clerks of election for Nov. 5th, 1895.

FIRST WARD.

First Precinct—Judges: A. C. Young, J. H. Hughes, J. T. McMillan; Clerks: J. R. H. King, R. M. Sohn.

Second Precinct—Judges: W. W. Hill, T. C. Farabee, C. E. Billinger; Clerks: C. M. Jones, C. A. Schwartz.

Third Precinct—Judges: R. Hathaway, W. B. Gibson, D. W. Skinner; Clerks: J. F. Knoblauch, M. H. Burt.

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct—Judges: E. Dumont, N. Dennis, D. F. Speece; Clerks: F. J. Cossit, L. G. Ross.

Second Precinct—Judges: J. G. McCall, Jacob McAfee, J. Zimmerman; Clerks: O. L. Graham, George L. Young.

Third Precinct—Judges: L. R. P. Taylor, J. Beach, Al. Sargent; Clerks: Jno. Chain, C. R. Hargreave.

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—Judges: J. M. Allen, James Burgett, William Lowe; Clerks: Robert Oates, Ray Taylor.

Second Precinct—Judges: H. T. Dedrick, W. S. Pierce, M. M. Stuckey; Clerks: George E. Campbell, J. T. Dorsey.

Third Precinct—Judges: E. T. Allen, A. T. Heller, J. G. Smith; Clerks: W. H. Ely, J. R. Vincent.

FOURTH WARD.

First Precinct—Judges: D. V. Donnell, L. D. Westgate, W. H. Culp; Clerks: H. W. James, R. C. Sweet.

Second Precinct—Judges: A. C. Dickson, J. A. Brubaker, H. Miller; Clerks: J. R. Dutton, N. W. Dunham.

Third Precinct—Judges: R. B. Hutchison, Amos Tucker, George F. Ketzler; Clerks: J. A. Lynn, W. H. Oliphant.

FIFTH WARD.

First Precinct—Judges: H. D. Kilhon, N. Armstrong, C. M. Garrison; Clerks: George Leland, C. H. Godfrey.

Second Precinct—Judges: C. A. Foster, C. W. Tallman, E. W. White; Clerks: B. P. Carlton, W. P. Stanton.

SIXTH WARD.

First Precinct—Judges: L. Keck, Gus A. Miller, C. H. Hunter; Clerks: J. D. Caldwell, Thomas Preston.

Second Precinct—Judges: C. A. Gates, James Blaine, M. A. Pratt; Clerks: W. P. Cleveland, Herman Green.

On motion of Councilman Throckmorton the appointments were confirmed.

On motion of Councilman McLean the matter of furnishing lights for the band was referred to the light committee.

On motion of Councilman Burton, council adjourned. L. M. COX, Mayor.

C. S. SMITH, City Clerk.

HERBS ON MOUNTAIN TOPS.

Laborious and Difficult Task of the Singalila Aconite Collectors.

Writing about the aconite collected by the Bhotias dwelling in the Darjiling district, who occasionally make a journey to their country, Bhatia, a contributor, says: Of the deadly nightshade tribe, the aconite is a plant which yields to none in the virulent poison of its roots. It is to be found growing at an elevation of ten thousand feet above the sea level, and among other places on the Singalila, a mountain range which is the watershed boundary between Natal and British territory northwest of Darjiling. Here two classes of aconite, Aconitum palmatum and Nepelium or Nepalis, grow freely.

Aconitum palmatum is collected in abundance at Tonglo, the southern termination of the Singalila; but Nepalis, the more poisonous variety, requires a higher elevation in which to thrive. It takes kindly to the bleak, rugged crags of Sundaikphoo (twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-five feet), and is to be found under the rhododendron covers and cold, shady water courses. It seldom grows taller than three feet, a single stalk with blue flowers springing from each bulb or root. The natives, especially the hill tribes, take aconite in its crude state as a remedy for various ailments, and every Bhotia has a few dried roots put away in some secure corner of his hut.

Early in October, when the aconite root has matured, one of the leading men of the village organizes a party composed of both sexes. He, for the time being, becomes their leader, settles all disputes and quarrels while out in camp, and while keeping an account of the general expenses, supplies to each the daily requirements in the way of food. His first step is to take out a "permit" from the forest department, which costs fifteen rupees. (If the party is proceeding to the Nepal hills no permit is required, but a toll is charged at each pass up a range, and places it in his hand together with valuable, collects his network together, and sets out for the higher ranges. They travel as lightly as possible, each carrying a thumli, or large bamboo basket, which contains a brass pot for cooking, a flat iron spoon to help out the rice, with a sufficient quantity of rice and vegetables to last five or six days. They also carry a thick Bhotia blanket, with the indispensable kukri, or hatchet-knife, and also the

doorhook, fastened through the waistband. A strong sapling serves as a walking stick and as a support for the basket, which is not unstrapped from the back until a halt is made. When tired, they relieve themselves by balancing their load on the stick.

The first stoppage in their march is generally made near a running stream, when they remove the burdens off their backs and light a fire or two of brushwood by the aid of flint and steel carried in the sheaths of their kukris. They do not drain the water off the rice, as is generally done, but eat it in a moist mass on big leaves fetched out of the jungle, with vegetables fried in oil, and an amazing number of hot chillies. One hour sees them through their meal and ready to continue their march again. When evening comes they make a second halt in some desirable place to spend the night, where they erect a temporary shelter made of bamboo, to keep off the light dew, squat around the fires they have lighted, and crack jokes and relate adventures they have met with. The head man, who is usually the center of attraction, has a fund of stories at his command. Or if a lama—as is not infrequently the case—is the leader of the party, he gives extracts out of their religious writings. It is an interesting sight to see him perched on a wisp of ground, with his followers jingling around him in their postures, gazing with rapt attention while he gives episodes out of their sacred books. The Bhotias are of the Buddhist religion, and own as the spiritual head the great lama of Tibet; but the Buddhism to which they adhere is much interwoven with demon worship. As night advances, and the party think it is time to retire, they disappear within their bamboo shelters, taking the precaution to put their kukris under their heads, in case of a night attack from the robber tribes who hover about the frontier. Some of the harder of the Sirbas sleep in the open air with a blanket about them, heedless of the cutting winds and thermometer at zero. They are generally followed by a big woolly Tibetan dog, a fierce-looking animal resembling a bear, with large blue eyes. It sleeps during the day and keeps watch at night, giving low growls every now and again.

As soon as the party has arrived at the slopes where aconite is plentiful, they build bamboo huts about five feet high, with leaves for the roofs, and make the place generally habitable. After their morning meal, each shoulders his basket and takes a spade, for which a handle has been made from a jungle sapling. They start for the slopes lower down, leaving the dog and one of the company behind in charge of the camp. Before beginning operations, a ceremony has to be performed. The Nepalese seldom take up the trade of aconite collecting, as they have a superstition that the presiding demon of the hills imprisons evil spirits in this plant, which fly out as soon as it is dug up, and inflect dire calamity on the digger. Bhotias have this superstition also, with a remedy. They always have in their party a destroyer of these spirits, and every morning before digging, the lama, standing on a convenient hill with his crowd around him, makes a fire and burns some dhuna, a sort of resin, then putting two fingers in his mouth, he gives several shrill whistles. All wait in breathless silence till an answering whistle is heard, an echo, the cry of a bird—pheasant as a rule—from the gorge below, or the sighing of the wind among the pines, which they take as the dying dirge of the spirits.

Thus satisfied they commence the digging, shake out and throw the roots into the basket. By crevices you can see them climbing up the hill sides from various directions, making for the encampment, where they empty out the contents of their baskets in heaps, and cover them with bamboo leaves, to keep out the heavy frost of the night. The collectors work in couples, and during the day the roots are spread out to dry in the sun. When dried, bamboo frames are made, with a fire below, on which the aconite is placed when the flame has died out. Three or four days over this artificial heat dries up the roots. While the firing process is going on the man attending to it has a cloth tied round his head, covering his nose, as it is injurious to inhale the fumes. It causes a feeling of heaviness, followed by symptoms not unlike intoxication.

While the aconite is drying the collectors fill in their time snaring pheasants, which come to the open country to feed; trapping musk deer, which are plentiful on the Singalila; and shooting various other kinds of game to supply their immediate wants. The live pheasants and deer they put into bamboo baskets and bring into the stations for sale.

The whole trip generally lasts a month, and when sufficient aconite has been collected and dried, the roots are packed in baskets, with other goods and chattels on the top, which make a decent load, varying from one hundred and twenty to two hundred pounds.—Chambers' Journal.

FRESH FASHION NOTES.

What Is Being Worn by the Women of France.

The newest coats are loose in front and many of them fastened with a fly. The redingote will be a feature of the fall styles, and for calling costumes will be made of velvet, trimmed with jeweled passementerie. Severely plain cloth redingotes will also be much worn. They are made in the empire fashion and have broad revers and big pockets. Rough materials are everywhere.

Golden Eagle Always Leads

Specials This Week.

100 doz. natural gray underwear 17c.

150 doz Jersey Ribbed Balbriggan underwear at 69c a suit.

SEE DISPLAY IN EAST WINDOW.

100 doz. men's leather Gloves and Mittens at 20c.

Don't touch any clothing elsewhere until you have seen and priced ours.

GOLDEN EAGLE,

226-228 East Douglas Corner of Lawrence,

The Largest Clothing Store in the State.

are chevrons, whose popularity is perennial, are seen in loose weaves and somewhat coarse effects. Brown and sage green and brown and black are favorite combinations of color. The checked chevrons make durable gowns and are much the vogue. They are made up severely plain and trimmed with large buttons.

Velvet capes trimmed with fur and lace will be sold to match hats, and cloth capes with strapped seams are bravely holding their own. To be strictly up to date they must be made with a full jabot of plaid silk down the front. Many of the new hats will be worn well over the forehead, and in coloring and design they are quite inconspicuous. The turban is high in favor and should be made of braided felt in shaded effects.

The edit comes from abroad that sleeves have diminished more than half in size. Close-fitting sleeves, with the suggestion of a puff or stiffened lining, are to be the vogue. Crinoline is already a thing of the past. Skirts require the same quantity of material, but their folds show a tendency to droop demurely. The fact is that the up to date woman dressed according to the coming winter's fashions will occupy no more space when she walks abroad than the average matron. To say the least, this is disappointing. Louis XVI. styles are in high favor and the coat of this period will be seen with all sorts of gowns. Much lace and many imitation jewels will also be the vogue. Though it is rumored that the small sleeve will be the only correct one to wear this fall, yet there is a goodly company of women who will refuse to submit to the sudden change. They will still cling to the puff, but it will be a drooping affair, made entirely without stiffening. All the fashionable sleeves droop well over the shoulder, and when they fit the arm closely for a few inches below the shoulder, and then suddenly expand into a puff. This is the latest sleeve for evening gowns. Fashionable tailor-made frocks will be made with a semi-closed fitting coat sleeve.—N. Y. Post.

AMERICAN WASTEFULNESS.

We are a Nation Without Economy According to This.

That this is a great country is hardly a new and original observation, yet the fact that it is a great country accounts for many things in our American life otherwise unaccountable. There is a "pent-up Uzza," and there is a "boundless continent," and there is a difference between Uzza people and boundless continents. The United States is the largest "settled" country in the world. There are empires which, by counting in deserts and howling wildernesses, may make up a greater territorial area in acres or square miles, but there is no other country with such a civilized acreage. The United States does not know, however, how much land it still owns, and nobody knows the actual area of the United States. The country, as a whole, has never been surveyed and mapped. The work has been done, so far as it has been done at all, by piecemeal, and the best state maps, if the attempt is made to put them together after the manner of a map puzzle, will not "match."

It is this vastness, the vague bigness of the country, that has made us the most wasteful and careless people in the world about land. What is an acre of land, or twenty acres, to an American? What is land in any quantity that man should stand by it and toil and mow over it a lifetime, possibly at a loss and disadvantage, when he can move any day to more land and better land? Hence, there is in America a lack of sentiment that attaches a man to the acres his father and his grandfather tilled. He leaves them with joy, and not with grief, and goes a thousand miles to "take of the land of the old country"—in Germany, in France, in Belgium, etc. No Amer-

THE TRAVELS OF SOUND.

A Man's Voice Heard at a Distance of Eighteen Miles.

An inquiry was recently made in London as to the greatest distance at which a man's voice could be heard, leaving of course the telephone out of consideration. The reply, says Harper's Round Table, was most interesting, and was as follows: Eighteen miles is the distance on record at which a man's voice has been heard. This occurred in the Grand canyon of the Colorado, when one shouting the name "Bob" at one end his voice was plainly heard at the other end, which is eighteen miles away.

Lieut. Foster, on Parry's third arctic expedition, found that he could converse with a man across the harbor of Port Bowen, a distance of six thousand six hundred and ninety-six feet, or about one mile and a quarter, and Sir John Franklin said that he conversed with ease at a distance of more than a mile. Dr. Young records that at Gibraltar the human voice has been heard at a distance of ten miles.

Sound has remarkable force in water. Collard, by experiments made in the Lake of Geneva, estimated that a bell submerged in the sea might be heard a distance of more than sixty miles. Franklin says that he heard the striking together of two stones in the water half a mile away. Over water or a surface of ice sound is propagated with great clearness and strength.

Dr. Hutton relates that on a quiet part of the Thames, near Chelsea, he could hear a person read distinctly at the distance of one hundred and forty feet, while on the land the same could only be heard seventy-six feet. Prof. Tyndall, when on Mont Blanc, found the report of a pistol shot no louder than the pop of a champagne bottle. Persons in a balloon can hear voices from the earth a long time after they themselves are unable to people below.

POSY RINGS.

Some of These Posies Are Very quaint and

When posies inside of wedding rings were first introduced does not seem to be known, says Chambers' Journal. Time has covered that, as he does so many things, with the mosses of oblivion, but we know that from the sixteenth century until the middle of the eighteenth it was customary to have them engraved on rings. These posies or mottoes are seldom to be found with more than two lines of verse, and often with only one, but there are few instances known where three lines are used. Some of these posies are very quaint and curious, and a few reach a high standard of poetic beauty.

In 1642 a small collection of rhymes was published with the title of "Love's Garland; or Posies for Rings, Handkerchiefs and Gloves, and such Pretty Tokens That Lovers Send Their Loves." It contains some posies that are not to be met with elsewhere, and is a very interesting work, though but few people seem to have heard of it. The South Kensington museum has a good collection of posy rings, and among them we find the following: "United hearts death only parts," "Let us share in joy and care," "Love and live happily." There is a story to the effect that Dr. John Thomas, who was bishop of Lincoln in 1753, caused to be inscribed inside his fourth wife's wedding ring:

"If I survive I'll make them five."

If this be true, and not the fable it appears, we can only judge that the lady who wore the ring meant to outlive her spouse. How the story arose is not known, but most likely it is all imagination, for we find the same thing said about Lady Cathcart and her fourth husband in 1713.

SHE USED THE PASS.

The Ingenious Scheme of a Woman on a Train.

A genial Chicagoan, who for obvious reasons does not care to have his name printed on this occasion, secured a parlor car seat on an express train for Indianapolis a few days ago and as he was about to pass through the gates was surprised to hear himself accosted in feminine tones with the somewhat startling question: "Please, mister, could I borrow you for awhile?" Looking around he found two buxom women, who hesitatingly explained that they were riding on a pass made out in the name of a gentleman and his wife, and as the gentleman was not present, they wanted the genial-looking citizen to place his bought ticket at the disposal of one lady, and take the other one under his wing while he personated the absent owner of the pass.

"Which is my wife?" he inquired, with an inward quail lest his own absent better half should ever hear the story.

"You can take your choice, sir," said the lady in search of an escort, and he promptly did so by taking the arm of the younger fair one under his own and leading her into the car. The couple proved to be right jolly traveling companions and the citizen's only regret in the transaction was due to a fear that the story might leak out and get home ahead of him.

A Family Deduction.

"There's a great deal in this scene, of deduction," said an ardent admirer of Sherlock Holmes to a chance acquaintance on the rear platform of a trolley car. "For instance, I see from your browned cheeks that you have just returned from a long vacation, you have just dined, for you appear to enjoy

that cigar hugely, and a cigar always has finer flavor after dinner." "Deduction," is it?" said he whose family history the original Sherlock would have known at a single glance. "Well, I ain't had no vacation, and I ain't had no dinner. I'm a bricklayer—been working for three weeks on the top of a five-story building, and I'm friends with this cigar because I'm uster smokin' in a pipe, and it's the first rope I've bought for eight years. See?"

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—English curates are thinking of forming themselves into a professional union on the plan of the trades unions.

—If all Christians of every denomination were to attend service on one Sunday, that day would witness an audience of 47,000,128.

—The Jesuits have purchased the famous palace Mondragone, near Frascati, Italy, from Prince Borghese, for \$80,000. It will be used as an institute.

—Rev. Elijah Kellogg, who wrote "Spartacus," is still living at the age of 85 years. He preaches twice each Sunday at a little church in Harpwell, Me., and cultivates a small farm.

—Among graphic methods of illustrating the Sunday-school lesson, the sand-map is now used in many progressive schools. Miss Juliet E. Dimock has become widely known as an expert in the use of this form of lesson illustration.

—During the recent Northfield conference Mr. Moody received a check for \$12,000 to endow three scholarships for the Mt. Hermon School for Boys. Scholarships are the great need of the school, as the charge of \$100 a year for tuition and board no more than pays half the expenses for each student.

—Dr. John Hall, the well known Presbyterian minister of New York, is generally reputed to be by far the wealthiest clergyman in the world. His congregation is largely made up of millionaires and wealthy city men, and it has been said that he receives altogether as much as \$100,000 a year.

—Father Kerr, who died recently in South Africa, was a grandson of the sixth marquis of Lothian and served with distinction in the navy during the Crimean war. In 1867 he became a priest, and after acting as chaplain to the marquis of Ripon, when he was governor-general of India, joined the Zambesi mission, where he died.

—Prof. Wylie said the essentials for choir leaders were: 1. That they be full of faith and the Holy Ghost. 2. That they have such knowledge of the sentiment of the Psalm and of the music that they can render the song with the proper expression. 3. That they possess good common sense, and keep out of the choir all "scrapping."

—The Amherst college, at Amherst, Mass., has a collection of twenty thousand tracks made ages ago by birds and reptiles. These impressions left on the red sandstone were of all sizes, from those that might have been made by mice up to those of elephantine magnitude. The largest were by what was significantly named the Brontozoum giganteum, literally the great thunder beast.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

Hotel Carey.

\$2 TO \$3 PER DAY

E. L. EATON, Prop.

SANTA FE HOTEL

S. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Opposite Santa Fe Depot, Wichita

Rates \$1 to \$2 per Day.

KEYSTONE HOTEL.

Six years of successful business and the present management, without change in rates. Yielding to the pressure of the times the rates are now placed at \$1 a week for board and lodging. Special reductions for day and single meal service. Rates to suit-out-of-town patrons same as local.

J. D. Schollenberger, Prop.

228-230 N. Main st.

Topeka Avenue Hotel

D. J. TANGNEY, Proprietor.

Rates \$1.00 per Day.

Good Furnished Rooms

—GOOD LOCATION—

120 S. Topeka Ave. Wichita, Kas.